

IT'S DOLLARS TO DIMES

You'll never get such an opportunity as this again.

\$8 and \$10

SUITS FOR MEN,

Scotch and Cheviots,

All wool, at only

\$5.90.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 & 7 West Washington St.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

IN ADDITION to our usual complete lines shown throughout all departments, we are just now in daily receipt of both seasonable and early Fall Novelties in—

Dress Prints, Fancy Printed Cotton Fabrics, T. R. and Linen Damasks, Fancy Crashes, Plain and Boucle Wool Dress Goods, Notions, Woolens, Yarns, Etc., Etc.

For all of which we bespeak the present attention of the Trade, with assurance of lowest prices and most liberal treatment.

TO THE TRADE.

If you want the largest stock of BOOTS and SHOES in the State to select from, place your order with

McKEE & CO.,

93 and 95 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

BIG 4 ROUTE

NIAGARA FALLS

Last Excursion of the Season.

The Big Four will run the last NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION of the season TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

Niagara Falls, \$5. Toronto, \$6. Thousand Islands, \$10. Chautauque, \$5. Put-in-Bay, \$5.

Special Excursion Train will leave Indianapolis at 4:45 p. m. Tuesday, August 18, arriving at the Falls at 8:30 a. m. next day.

Niagara Falls tickets are good for any of the four fast passenger trains which run daily between Buffalo and Indianapolis over this route.

Sleeping car rates \$2 per berth. Chair car rates, \$1.50 per chair. Indianapolis to Niagara Falls.

For further information call at Big Four office, No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois street and Union Station. Call early and secure sleeping and chair car accommodations.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

CENT A MILE

CINCINNATI AND RETURN,

VIA

C. H. & D. R. R.

TO SEE THE

"Last Days of Pompeii."

The annual spectacle given by the Order of Cincinnati will this year be the "Last Days of Pompeii," one of Nature's masterpieces, which will be produced with the perfection of his Manhattan Beach display.

On Aug. 27 the C. H. & D. R. R. railroad company will run an excursion from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, and return at a rate of 1 cent per mile. The tickets will be good returning Aug. 28.

For further information call at city ticket office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, or Union Station.

H. J. KELLEY, General Agent.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is put here for a purpose.

We expect you to read it, and if you smoke cigars

we want you to try either a Da Costa or Andalus.

They are 5c goods and guaranteed strictly hand-made, long

Havana filler and Sumatra wrapper.

You will have a pinch on a

good smoke if you will but

try one.

Indianapolis Drug Co., 21, 23, 25 East

Wholesale Agts. for Indiana.

Spend 5c with your

druggist for one of these.

WAGON WHEAT

We will to-day pay 90c.

ACME MILLING CO., 352 West Washington St.

Cloudy weather, clearing occasionally.

CHARLES DICKENS

In "David Copperfield," makes Mr. Micawber observe:

"If a man had 20 pounds a year for his income and spent 19 pounds, 19 shillings and 6 pence he would be happy, but if he spent 20 pounds 1 farthing he would be miserable."

Moral: Trade at

THE WHEN

And you can live within your income.

MILLIONS FOR OUR FARMERS

Figures That Should Forever Silence the Woe-Shrieking Peppers and Simpsons.

Corn Crop of 1891 Estimated by Competent Authority at 2,000,000,000 Bushels; Wheat, 500,000,000, and Oats, 622,000,000.

Farm Profits Will Be Fully a Billion Dollars More than in Preceding Years.

Europe in Need of All Our Surplus to Supply Bread for the Masses—German Corn Duties May Be Reduced—Mr. Washburn's View.

CALAMITY'S DEATH-KNELL.

Profits of Farmers Will Be a Billion Dollars More This Year than Ever Before.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Farm profits will be one billion dollars more this year in the United States than they have been during the three years of depression. At least this is the estimate put forward by the American Agriculturist in its annual review of the harvest to be published in the forthcoming September issue of that magazine. On the basis of present prospects this authority estimates the corn crop of 1891 at two billion bushels, wheat, 500,000,000 bushels, and oats 622,000,000 bushels, respectively, in 1890, 1,700,000,000 and 578,000,000 bushels as the average for the preceding eleven years. This makes the total prospective crop of corn, wheat and oats 3,122,000,000 bushels, or 28.8 per cent. greater than last year, and 15.7 per cent. over the average of the preceding eleven years.

The American Agriculturist believes that unless unexpected influences wholly change the current of events, the value of corn on the farm will average in December fully 50 cents a bushel; wheat \$1 per bushel, and oats at least 40 cents. On this basis the value of the corn crop to the farmers will be \$1,000,000,000; wheat \$500,000,000, and oats \$250,000,000, or a total of \$1,750,000,000. This is \$450,000,000 more than the value of these crops in 1890, and \$625,000,000 more than the value of the average of these crops from 1880 to 1890 inclusive. Cotton and rice will command better prices than last season. Cattle are worth one-third more than eighteen months ago, with other live stock in proportion. Tobacco is advancing heavily, for cigar-leaf contracts are being made for the crop in the field at an advance of 15 to 20 per cent. over the last year. Hops are firm, good prices, winter fruit will command large values, and all vegetables are yielding fairly, with every indication of a remunerative market.

The export outlook was never better, improved prices for our products, the United States for our product. Utter influences may of course interfere with the present prospect, but we confess we are beginning to share the hope of the certain well-informed but conservative agriculturists, who predict better profits for the farmers of the United States during the present year than they have had for many years. The agriculturist says there will be no returns of "war" prices, but the money received above expenses will go further and enable the farmer to get more value out of his profits than at any previous period.

SURPLUS NEEDED ABROAD.

Germany and Other Countries Need Wheat, Corn and Rye—Miller Washburn's Views.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is reported from Berlin that the government is preparing for a surrender to a certain extent on the question of corn duties. The clamor has become so overwhelming that Chancellor Caprivi can hardly maintain himself against it. It is said that the Kaiser has referred the matter entirely to the Chancellor, to act in his discretion. Both the Kaiser and the Chancellor would rather give Austria and Hungary an exclusive benefit of the German demand for foreign corn, under the commercial treaty now in force, and this has been the chief motive for delay, but the distress on account of the high price of bread is so great and growing that prolonged waiting may, it is feared, result in riots and bloodshed. Hence a probable mitigation of the corn duties within a few days. The government itself feels the pressure of scarcity, owing to the higher prices paid for grain for the army, and would undoubtedly be a large purchaser of foreign grain at lesser rates, should a reduction of duties take place. The report that American farmers are hoarding grain crops in their barns, and that they are many but in all European countries, as it is felt that the demand from America this year will undoubtedly be large.

All appearances seem to indicate the situation in no more favorable light. In Astrakhan, near the Caspian sea, several villages are reported to have been almost depopulated, many of the people having died of hunger and others have left for better-favored regions. In Volhynia, where the Russian maneuvers are to be held, it is said that the commissariat branch of the army has found that no supplies can locally be obtained for the troops, and that all food will have to be brought from a distance.

William D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, who is now in Paris, thinks the American farmer knows how to seize the opportunity of the present year. He says that the prospect is that there will be a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in the States. To all appearances Europe would want every grain of it. He said: "After a trip to North Cape I went from Stockholm to St. Petersburg, through Russia to Moscow, with a view to ascertaining by personal observation and inquiry the real condition of the crops. Wheat, rye and small grain in Russia are, if not absolutely a failure, the next thing to it. In fact, there are so short steps to prevent exportation. That this is a grave condition of things is evident from the fact that the Muscovy authorities have the habit of doing anything until trouble is right upon him. The ukase just published forbidding exportation of rye is a mere measure of self-protection, even of ground for the statement made by the Berlin press that hostility to Germany was the reason of the ukase. Owing to the great anxiety prevailing in Norway and Sweden, which depend for their rye on the rye from Russia, Norway and Sweden will have to import wheat from the States. From Russia I went to Buda-Pesth, which is the largest milling center in the world after Minneapolis; then to Vienna. All the authorities I consulted were unanimous in stating that the crops of Austria-Hungary are 20 per cent. less this year than last. In Germany the shortage is less, and probably will not exceed 15 per cent. With respect to France I have not yet been able to obtain reliable official information, but I understand it will be safe to say this country will have to import about half its consumption. I don't think the short crop in Europe, but the result will be a corner in the States, but I believe it will create a tendency among farmers to hold

their crops. To my mind it will not be possible to organize such a general plan of campaign in the States as to the circulars sent out by the Farmers' Alliance people, but the effect of these circulars will undoubtedly be to tempt growers not to pile their crops on the market as they have hitherto done."

"Is there any chance of a bread famine?" "Well, the crops in the States were never so large as this year, especially in wheat, and I think we can take care of the rest of the world. Of course, the rest of the world will have to pay."

NOTED "JAP" DEAD.

Matsuda Sorachi, the Famous Wrestler, Dies at New York of Consumption.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Matsuda Sorachi, the noted Japanese wrestler, died suddenly in the parlor of the Nippon Club at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. For the past three months the "Jap," as he was known all over the country, has been suffering from consumption. For awhile he was a patient at St. Vincent Hospital. Recently he has lived in a Japanese boarding-house in West Twenty-fifth street. The Japanese club, the Nippon, is directly opposite, at No. 227 West Twenty-fifth street. Of late Matsuda has been without money, but his friends at the club saw that he did not want for anything. He has been in the habit of strolling about West Twenty-fifth street, Saturday afternoon he walked out, but was too weak to go far. He crossed over to the club-rooms and sat down in a chair in the parlor. In a few moments he fainted and did not recover. A doctor was summoned, but before he could get to the club-rooms the remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The "Jap" came to this country about eight years ago. He was thirty-two years old at the time of his death. His birthplace was Shinano, Japan. In appearance he was of medium height, but of powerful build, his chest and shoulders were remarkably developed. He was intelligent in manners, and did not dissipate in any way. A few years ago the "Jap" married a Japanese girl, who was a native of Japan. In Japan Matsuda was considered a third-class wrestler, but in this country he stood in the first rank. He wrestled every day, and first-class wrestlers throughout the country. His friends say that he failed in strength ever since Ewan Lewis, "The Stranger," wrestled him and broke his ankle.

YOUNG DOCTOR SUSPECTED.

Thought to Be the Thief That Chloroformed and Robbed Banker Frayer, of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 16.—Detectives last night arrested a man whom they strongly suspect of having chloroformed and robbed Col. R. Dudley Frayer in this city on Thursday last. He is Dr. James Edwin Clemens, a young physician. He has been partially identified by every person who saw the robber as that individual. He can give no satisfactory account of his whereabouts on the day of the robbery, and his statements as to what he did that day are at variance with other positive testimony on the subject. Dr. Clemens wore a full crown beard until Thursday night, and was seen only once on that day by persons who knew him, and that was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. Then he "whiskers were black, or, at all events, much darker than he had been wont to wear them. Thursday night he had his beard cut off and shaved himself clean, except for a small mustache. In addition to these instances, the suspected man has been in financial straits and has been in hiding for about two weeks, previous to the robbery. He is a native of England, or, a greater portion, of the time he has been in Memphis. If Colonel Frayer's identification of him is as strong as the particulars have made application to the detectives that Clemens will be convicted.

HIS NINTH VICTIM.

Antonio Carrasco, a Noted Bandit Chief, Kills a Deputy Sheriff at a Fandango.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 16.—Antonio Carrasco, a noted bandit chieftain and the slayer of eight men, has added another victim to his list. Torribio Pastrango, a deputy sheriff, who had secured evidence showing that Carrasco was the murderer of Charles Fusselman, a sergeant of the Texas Rangers, attempted to arrest the bandit Friday night at a fandango given on the Texas side of the river. As the deputy sheriff advanced into the room the bandit chieftain drew a revolver and shot Pastrango five miles an hour, and was going only about fifty miles an hour when he struck the other train. When he struck it, a little mist was falling and a dense fog covered the valley, shutting everything from sight so that the rear lights of the caboose could not be seen ten rods away. The fireman on the special jumped, but the engineer stuck to his engine until he stopped. Charles McCallopo and J. Madden were killed in the caboose and cooked by the escaping steam, while David Flaherty was injured. The dead and injured were taken to Denver this morning.

Wrecked by Washouts.

EDINA, Mo., Aug. 16.—A heavy rain-fall occurred here last night, which caused the washout of track on the Santa Fe road, and during which two wrecks occurred on that road west of Hunland. A cattle train was badly wrecked, and two miles distant the restituted express, west bound, left the track and tumbled over in a ditch filled with water. The engineer was killed and the fireman badly hurt. Whether any passengers were injured is not known.

Parade of Catholic Knights.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—The German Catholic Knights of America met in their thirty-sixth annual convention in this city, this morning. Mayor Tyler welcomed the six hundred delegates at St. Boniface's Church, where high mass was afterwards celebrated. In the afternoon a parade, with ten thousand men in line, marched to Pleasant Hill Park, where the afternoon and evening was spent in picnicking. The city is handsomely decorated, and it is estimated that 25,000 visitors are within its confines. To-night the committees are busy preparing the programme to be rendered during the session of four days. Each day high mass will be celebrated before the regular convention work is entered upon. On Wednesday the election of officers will take place. A banquet will be given at the Park Thursday afternoon will conclude the work of the convention. Delegates are in attendance from twenty-two States.

True Source of the Mississippi.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 16.—State Park Commissioner J. K. Brower submitted to Governor Merriam, by request of the chief executive, a special report upon the Itasca lake basin, which contains some heretofore unpublished facts in regard to the source of the Mississippi river, and effectually exploded the claim to the title of discoverer of the headwaters of the great river. Commissioner Brower, in company with several scientific experts, made a complete scientific survey of the Itasca lake basin. The report submitted the results of these researches, and shows conclusively that the true source of the Mississippi river is in a great reservoir nine miles above Lake Itasca, making the longest surface channel of the Mississippi river from the headwaters to the extreme limit of this reservoir 2,555 miles.

Jay Gould Not Seriously Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—There is absolutely no foundation for the reports that Jay Gould is seriously ill at the Soda Springs, Ida.

BENNINGTON'S CENTENNIAL

Vermont's Historic Town in Gala Attire for the Celebration This Week.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 16.—When the Legislature last fall passed an act providing for the ceremonies attending upon the dedication of the Bennington battle monument and the centennial celebration of the admission to the Union of the State of Vermont, they probably realized in a small measure the great proportions which the celebration would assume. To-day Bennington is decked from its eastern boundary to the old Bennington on the hill, and its one complete wave of bunting and flags. Midway in the panorama stands the triumphal arch, lighted to-night with more than two hundred electric lights. This arch bears on its eastern side the motto: "1777—The Best Legacy of Vermont's First Century is her Sons and her Daughters—1891." On the opposite side are the following: "1777—You see the red-coats they are ours. Melio Starke sleeps a widow to-night," being the historic words uttered by General Stark as he rallied his men to fight on the field of Bennington. The other side of the arch is the date of 1877. This is a living arch, and will represent on both sides the thirteen original States by young ladies in costume, with banners. The arch is built to represent the stone of the monument in coloring and general appearance. As the President passes under this arch in the great procession of Aug. 19 a choir of two hundred voices will sing "America," "Hail Columbia," "Star-spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Aeronaut and Newly-Married Couple Fall 8,000 Feet, but Are Not Killed.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 16.—A balloon ascension at Manhattan Beach, a summer resort near here, this afternoon, came near resulting fatally for three persons. Several thousand people had assembled to witness the ascension of a mammoth air-ship, which was to carry, beside Professor King, a couple to be married in the basket just before the rope was cut. The balloon shot up in the air and at a height of 8,000 feet it encountered a storm and burst. It fell for over an hour, but the occupants, the silk forming itself into a parachute, thus stopping the rapidity of the fall. The three alighted in a corn-field about seven miles from the city, but with such force that they were unconscious for several hours afterwards.

DREAD LEPROSY AT NEW ORLEANS.

Death of a Woman Who Had Suffered with the Disease Five Years—Other Severe Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16.—A death from leprosy occurred in the small-pox hospital yesterday. The patient was a white woman named Mrs. Mary Bolt. She was brought to the Charity Hospital before the nature of her disease was discovered. As soon as it was found she was a leper the woman was sent to the hospital for infectious cases. The physicians who treated her during the five years she had the disease, and finally died a painful death, Dr. George A. physician in charge of the hospital, says there are half a dozen cases of leprosy in the city, several of a severe and advanced character, and further that the health authorities have taken no steps to separate them from persons to whom they might communicate the disease.

CRASHED INTO A CABOOSE.

Two Men Killed and Another Injured by an Accident on the Union Pacific.

BRIGHTON, Col., Aug. 16.—A fatal accident occurred on the Union Pacific railroad about two and one-half miles north of Brighton at 4 o'clock this morning, by which two men were killed and another badly wounded. The engine of train No. 12 "died out," and while it was standing on a curve a special came tearing into it, running through the caboose and striking the way through a car of ore. Engineer Nally, of the special, had orders to run through the valley, shutting everything from sight so that the rear lights of the caboose could not be seen ten rods away. The fireman on the special jumped, but the engineer stuck to his engine until he stopped. Charles McCallopo and J. Madden were killed in the caboose and cooked by the escaping steam, while David Flaherty was injured. The dead and injured were taken to Denver this morning.

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MORE NEWSPAPER POLITICS

Another Cape May Correspondent Talks About the Republican Nomination.

This One Says President Harrison Will Be a Candidate for Renomination and That His Friends Are Actively at Work.

Baltimore Office-Holders Scored by Civil-Service Commissioner Roosevelt.

Removal of Twenty-Five Subordinates Requested—A Fustilade Against the Inefficient Ward-Worker—New Coal Fields.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

A Correspondent Says President Harrison Will Be a Candidate in 1892.

UNITED PRESS DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A special to the Tribune from Cape May, N. J., says: "President Harrison, through Private Secretary Halford, Saturday, denies the story that he is about to declare over his own signature that he will refuse to be a candidate for renomination. The President replied in his usual manner that he would not discuss newspaper rumors. The vigor with which Mr. Harrison's answer was given made it quite apparent that no such letter will be written. Mr. Harrison's friends say that while the President is not chasing after a nomination he desires a renomination. His subordinates are doing the work while he looks on and notes the effect. Secretary Tracy and Attorney-general Miller, who were here some days ago, are at present doing some good work in Mr. Harrison's interest. They have recently approached Congressmen and other prominent and influential politicians relative to sending their respective delegations to the national Republican convention next year. This is not hearsay. The statement is based on strong, substantial facts. These two Cabinet officers are now engaged in preparing a slate to suit their chief, and through their combined efforts, it is said, the Maryland delegation has already been pledged to Harrison, Secretary Tracy and Congressman Mudd, of Maryland, having arranged affairs to their entire satisfaction. The President has not written any letter declining to permit his name to come before the national convention, but it is said that there exists an implied understanding between Mr. Harrison and Secretary Fine to the effect that one of them will decline in advance should the other reach the greater strength. This is simply a tacit agreement existing only in the inferential sense, but it seems to be an agreement, nevertheless. All of Mr. Harrison's friends seem lately seem confident of his renomination."

WRATH OF ROOSEVELT.

Certain Office-Holders at Baltimore Scored by the Civil-Service Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In the latter part of March information was received at the office of the Civil-service Commission that the provisions of the civil-service law relating to political assessments were being violated by persons in the official service of the United States in the city of Baltimore, and that the influence of United States officers in that city was also being unlawfully used to control a primary election. An investigation was immediately begun and continued through a part of the month of April, conducted by Commissioner Roosevelt, and a copy of his report has been submitted to the President, with the approval of the commission. The following statements were taken from Commissioner Roosevelt's report as embodying some of the results of his investigation:

"The primaries held on March 30 were marked by a very bitter contest between two factions of the Republican party. In its essence it was, without doubt, mainly a fight between the office-holders on one side and the disappointed office-seekers on the other. Apparently they cared primarily for the offices, partly because being a party secondary consideration, and partly only because it facilitated getting them. It seems to me that this fact alone furnishes an accurate measure of the much-vaunted usefulness to any party of the office-mongering, office-seeking and office-holding variety of ward-workers. As a whole, the contest was marked by great fraud and no little violence. As present the ordinary office-seeker, however, having a large percentage of office-holders, have grown to believe that it is a part of the natural order of things that those who hold office should hold the offices about exercising the controlling influence in political contests.

"The ward-worker, who is simply in politics for the office, in a sense the creature of the party, and the sooner this is recognized the better. His political activity is purely unhealthy and mischievous. Take it out of the power of any politician to give him any office and he will cease from his noxious labors in a very short space of time. As for the government office-holder, he must be taught, in one way or another, that his duty is to do the work of the government for the whole people, and not to pervert his office for the use of any party or any faction.

"In regard to the postoffice and the marshal's office the evidence seems to be perfectly clear that both of these offices were used for the purpose of influencing the primary election, and that there was systematic, though sometimes indirect, effort made to influence the primary election in both for political purposes. Marshal Airey was undoubtedly one of the leaders of one of the factions at the primaries, and took a very active part therein, even to the extent of coming into physical collision with one of the opposition judges, whom he accused, whether rightly or wrongly, of cheating." The commissioner then asks the dismissal of twenty-five men in the marshal's office and other departments.

"It is evident," he says, "that, from the testimony, the non-classified service in the Baltimore postoffice, as is the case with every non-classified service in almost every patronage office, was treated as a bribe chest from which to reward influential ward-workers who were useful or likely to be useful to the faction in power.

"The appointments were, secondarily, with a view to the well being of the public service. Therefore, while it does not appear that Mr. Johnson himself used the postoffice to influence the primary election, it is evident that it was so used with his full knowledge, and that he took no effective steps whatever to prevent such use thereof. I am strongly of the opinion that at least decided steps should be taken to show that the rule against this is not hereafter to be regarded as a dead letter."

MINOR MATTERS.

Anthracite Coal-Fields in Mexico That Rival Those of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The reports of the discovery of extensive anthracite coal-fields in Sonora are confirmed by advices received by the Bureau of American Republics. Operations at the coal-fields are being carried on about forty miles from